

L5 ANSWER 99 OF 99 MEDLINE
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 88234009 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88234009
 TITLE: Utility of firefly luciferase as a reporter gene
 for promoter activity in transgenic
 mice.
 AUTHOR: DiLella 'A G; Hope D A; Chen H; Trumbauer M; Schwartz R J;
 Smith R G
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Growth Biochemistry and Physiology, Merck
 Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories, Rahway, NJ 07065..
 SOURCE: NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, (1988 May 11) 16 (9) 4159.
 Journal code: O8L. ISSN: 0305-1048.
 PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 198809

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Vol. 16 No. 2 (Oct. 2000)

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OR82.R3 B33 1986

Title Bacillus molecular genetics and biotechnology applications /

Author Ganesan, A. T.

Hoch, James A

International Conference on the Genetics and Biotechnology of Bacilli
1985 : Stanford University)

Imprint Orlando Fla : Academic Press 1986

Notes Proceedings of the Third International Conference on the Genetics
and Biotechnology of Bacilli held at Stanford University July
15-17, 1985

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L5 ANSWER 81 OF 99 MEDLINE
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 95171243 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95171243
 TITLE: Reporter enzymes for the study of promoter activity.
 AUTHOR: Pardy K
 SOURCE: MOLECULAR BIOTECHNOLOGY, (1994 Aug) 2 (1) 23-7.
 Journal code: B97. ISSN: 1073-6085.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199506
 AB This article describes the use of three reporter enzymes used to study promoter activity in transgenic animals. Chloramphenicol acetyl transferase may be assayed by a nonchromatographic method that is rapid and sensitive. beta-Galactosidase is measured by a photometric assay and luciferase is assayed by measuring the emission of light using a luminometer. The relative merits of each enzyme is discussed. The use of reporter enzymes provides a rapid and sensitive method for analysis of transgene expression.

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:497365 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:271095
 TITLE: Reporter genes
 AUTHOR(S): Narumi, Ko
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Karei Medical Laboratory, Tohoku University, Japan
 SOURCE: Bunshi Kokyukibyō (1998), 2(4), 284-286
 CODEN: BUKOFC; ISSN: 1342-436X
 PUBLISHER: Sentan Igakusha
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 AB A review with 4 refs. on reporter genes and their applications, e.g., in transgenic mice.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:410187 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:171023
 TITLE: Reporter genes and detection of mutational activity in mice
 AUTHOR(S): Stambrook, Peter J.; Tischfield, Jay A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cell Biology, Neurobiology and Anatomy, College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, 45267-0521, USA
 SOURCE: Transgenic Anim. (1997), 337-343. Editor(s): Houdebine, Louis Marie. Harwood: Amsterdam, Neth.
 CODEN: 66IFA3
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A review with many refs. on the use of reporter genes to detect gene mutations in transgenic mice. The reporter genes may be either of prokaryotic or eukaryotic origin.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:699766 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:318903
 TITLE: Bacteriophage lambda and plasmid lacZ transgenic mice for studying mutations in vivo
 AUTHOR(S): Vijg, Jan; Douglas, George R.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Harvard Medical School, Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, MA, 02215, USA
 SOURCE: Technol. Detect. DNA Damage Mutat. (1996), 391-410. Editor(s): Pfeifer, Gerd P. Plenum: New York, N. Y.
 CODEN: 63NXAR
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A review, with 34 refs., on 2 lacZ reporter gene transgenic mouse mutation models, which, on the basis of a common pos. selection system, allow the detection of mutations in different organs and tissues with great efficiency.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:585472 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:244255
 TITLE: Transgenic strategy for studying viral pathogenesis
 AUTHOR(S): LaFerla, Frank M.; Huang, Taosheng; Bieberich, Charles J.; Jay, Gilbert
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Virology, American Red Cross, Rockville, MD, 20855, USA
 SOURCE: Strategies Transgenic Anim. Sci. (1995), 89-105. Editor(s): Monastersky, Glenn M.; Robl, James M. ASM Press: Washington, D. C.

CODEN: 63KNAG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 76 refs. In this review, the authors discuss a strategy for studying viral pathogenesis in **transgenic animals** which is based on expressing the **lacZ reporter gene** under the control of viral regulatory sequences in order to predict which tissues can support viral gene expression. Specifically, the authors illustrate the advantages of using this strategy with transgenic mice by focusing on the human T-lymphotrophic virus type I (HTLV-1) to det. the tissue in which the viral cis-acting regulatory elements are transcriptionally active and to det. the pathol. changes that accompany the expression of a specific HTLV-I gene in those tissues.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:647200 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:247200
TITLE: Use of transgenic mice to study retinal gene expression
AUTHOR(S): Zack, Donald J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, MD, 21209, USA
SOURCE: Methods Neurosci. (1993), 15(Photoreceptor Cells), 331-41, 1 plate
CODEN: MENEE5; ISSN: 1043-9471
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review, with 21 refs., on results from the anal. of the expression patterns of **reporter genes** in **transgenic mice**, focusing on the methods involved in using **transgenic mice** to study the regulation of retinal gene expression. Other potential applications of transgenic and embryonic stem cell technologies to the study of retinal biol. are also briefly mentioned.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:474685 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:74685
TITLE: Reporter genes in transgenic mice
AUTHOR(S): Cui, Cunqi; Wani, Maqsood A.; Wight, David; Kopchick, John; Stambrook, Peter J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Anat. Cell Biol., Univ. Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, 45267-0521, USA
SOURCE: Transgenic Res. (1994), 3(3), 182-94
CODEN: TRSEES; ISSN: 0962-8819
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 155 refs. Although in vivo models utilizing endogenous reporter genes have been exploited for many years, the use of reporter transgenes to dissect biol. issues in transgenic animals has been a relatively recent development. These transgenes are often, but not always, of prokaryotic origin and encode products not normally assocd. with eukaryotic cells and tissues. Some encode enzymes whose activities are detected in cell and tissue homogenates, whereas others encode products that can be detected in situ at the single cell level. Reporter genes have been used to identify regulatory elements that are important for tissue-specific gene expression or for development; they have been used to produce in vivo models of cancer; they have been employed for the study of in vivo mutagenesis, and they have been used as a tool in lineage anal. and for marking cells in transplantation expts. The most commonly used in situ reporter gene is lacZ, which encodes a bacterial .beta.-galactosidase, a sensitive histochem. marker. Although it has been used with striking success in cultured cells and in transgenic mouse embryos, its postnatal in vivo expression has been unreliable and disappointing. Nevertheless, the ability to express reporter genes in transgenic mice has been an invaluable resource, providing insights into in vivo biol. mechanisms. The development of new in vivo models, such as those in which expression of transgenes can be activated or repressed, should produce transgenic animal systems that extend the authors' capacity to address heretofore unresolved biol. questions.

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:20:20 ON 04 SEP 2001)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:20:28 ON 04 SEP 2001

L1 13617 S TRANSGEN? MICE OR TRANSGEN? MOUSE
L2 188788 S STRESS OR STRESS INDUC?
L3 87923 S PROMOTER OR REGULAT? SEQUENCES
L4 53 S L1 AND L2 AND L3
L5 22707 S LUCIFERASE OR GFP OR REPORTER GENE OR MARKER GENE
L6 7 S L4 AND L5

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:26:05 ON 04 SEP 2001

L7 657845 S IN VIVO
L8 2650 S FIRST CONSTRUCT OR FIRST PROMOTER OR FIRST VECTOR
L9 14 S L1 (L) L2 (L) L3 (L) L5 (L) L7 (L) L8
L10 14 DUP REM L9 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)